to be overticed and the state of the state o

intelligence with material agency dealing with material agency dealing with material the spirit of man must be transfused in the spirit of man must be creation to

intelligence. elf is not a measure of value, no Nevertheless, without need. It is the agence

or of intelligence that one will enough the control of variety of and directing it to useful enough of variety of the neasure, because it constitutes the element, of variety of the products which are its results.

But this is not a tanglish definite standard. True, it is not. Nor can there be any no long as ideas are not capable of being estimated by avoirdupols, or gauged as round or square. In proportion as we rise from the physical to the spiritual elements of rise from the physical to the spiritual elements of rise from the physical to the spiritual elements of the same ratio more and more because we approach those which are more and more because we approach the same ratio more and more because of the same ratio more and more and more because of the same ratio more and more and more and more same ratio more and more and more same ratio more and more and more same ratio more and more and more and more same ratio more and more and more same ratio more and more and more same ratio more and more

RAILROAD ITEMS.

RAILROAD FTEMS.

Cleveland and Cincinnati Railroad.—The Cleveland Herald states that there are upwards of one thousand men at work on that part of the line of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad lying between the two first named points. The work is being prosecuted with great vigor, and will be ready for the superstructure, according to the contract, by the lst June, 1850. The precise distance between Cleveland and Columbus by the survey adopted, is 333 4.4 miles. Contracts have been already made for 7000 tons of iron rails.

Pennsylvania and Olio Railroad.—On Tuesday evening last a public meeting of the citizens of Pittaburg was held, in furtherance of the Pennsylvania and Olio Railroad. Addresses were made by Gen Morehead and S. Roberts, 1892, and also by two gentlemen of Ohio, Mr. Larwell of Wooster, and Mr. Wellman of Massilloin. These last named gentlemen stated that each county in Ohio through

## DAILY NATIONAL WHIG,

WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1849.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AXE. The Union abounds, in these latter days dissertations upon the use of this favorite strument of the Democratic party. Accustomed, for forty-eight years, to the sole privilege of wielding it, he can think of othing else, speak of nothing else, now that its possession has been transerred to other hands. Every number of his journal, ince Gen. TAYLOR took his seat, has been devoted to this sharp theme. What he says one day, is repeated the next with varia ons, and so deeply imbued is his mind with the sentiments, suggested by his old habit of using the constitutional axe, that he lugs them in on all occasions, whether treating the presentation of a sword to the President. by a sovereign State, or whether inditing a paragraph upon the blood of those selfdestroying martyrs, the Browns, the Pee-sles and the Druss. It is axe, axe, axe, from morning till night and from night till morning. So stirred up is he, at the loss of his favorite Democratic weapon, that he goes about, Orpheus-like, making the woods resound with cries for his beloved Eurydice,

My axe, my axe, my favorite axe, Oh! where is it gone? On a recent occasion, our Democrati exe-loving neighbor undertook to give : history of its use by the two great parties nto which the country has been divided, since the accession of the elder ADAMS to power. Whatever other merit may be in this historiette—see the Union of the 26th of April, 1849, article, Proscription—there is one obvious defect in it, and that is, the writer did not institute a very sharp inquiry after the truth. Indeed, it is plain, that truth was not the object sought. The whole endeavor is to show, that the Democratic party never used the constitutional axe, for politial opinion's sake, and that the Federalists such a proposition, so much at variance with the commonly received opinion of the country, would have been supported by the most irrefragible proof, but it is not so. All the evilence adduced is the bald and bold assertion We were prepared for almost any thing, no we confess, the article in question went a legree beyond what we supposed even our ruth-avoiding neighbor would be willing to venture.

The printed history of the politics of the ountry give the denial direct to the proposition of our contemporary, that the Der cratic party was not the proscriptive party, but that the Federal or Whig party was. The very reverse is the truth. General constitutional political opinion, to a particiconstitutional political opinion, to a particiof appropriating to its members the offices
pation in the offices of Government. He exercised a decided preference for those, who, he believed, were in favor of establisht will be remembered, that, in those days, there were a number of public men not vell-affected towards the, then, new Constitution. Confidence in those, whom he se-lected as the depositaries of the public trusts, was the primum mobile of all Gen. WASHingron's appointments. In one of his letters to a Mr. STUART, of Virginia, he treats rather harshly, but justly, in our opinion, the conduct of a distinguished citize of his native State, who went home from New York and ridiculed the first President and ascribed to him monarchical feelings That citizen was opposed to the new Government, and though eminently qualified for official duties of the highest grade, he never received an invitation to assist Gen. WASH-INGTON in administering the Federal Executive office. And yet, nobody, in those days, or now, regards that act as a proscrip-

We know, it is common to refer to Gen. WASHINGTON's administration as a no-party administration, but we are not prepared to admit the truth of this distinction in the present sense of the term. It was a decided party administration, but his party was the party of the Constitution, and the opposing party was inimical to the successful estabishment of the new Government. Mr. inder the plant two days. Filing this contraction of the first the plant two days. Filing this contraction of the Contraction o HAMILTON and Mr. JEFFERSON were of the completely prostrated the party opposed to istration, not a voice was heard, in condemnation of the Constitution.

ed by Mr. JEFFERSON and his adherents, son's time, even though they confined their gave a new turn to public affairs. For the appointments to the men of their own political faith. office was of the party of Mr. JEFFERSON, when Mr. Adam's was elected, for the was a pe simple reason, that neither Mr Jefferson Adams. or his adherents found official favor in the eyes of Washington during his last term. In truth, we may consider the elder Adams Administration, nothing more than a prolongation of Washington's Administration, and as the standard of official worth and to the highest possible point, and kept by cancies occasioned in the ordinary way, of had confidence in them and they in him, but he never permitted the standard of official excellence to degenerate an iota. Proscription for opinion's sake had no existence under the elder Adams, unless the Jeffersoor Whigs did. One would suppose, that nians considered their exclusion from office, proscription, because of their opinions. But they did not so estimate the exercise of the of our venerable neighbor is, to prove that appointing power by Mr. Adams. Demo-Jeffersonians, in those days, were different men from Democrats in these days of the Union, that it is, as he says it is! In the political contests of that period, the Federalists and Democrats fought matter how variant from the truth, which establishment of certain principles of concould be said with an air of plausibility, but struction of the Constitution, and we cannot find any stress, laid upon the fact of the ex-clusion of Democrats from office, by Mr. ADAMS, in the warfare that preceded the election of Mr. JEFFERSON.

But, after Mr. JEFFERSON got into now doctrines had taken upon the public mind, and disturbed as the public mind was, at that period, by the struggles of liberty The very reverse is the truth. General against tyranny in France, the Democratic Washington admitted men of all shades of party began to be influenced by the desire man, of all others, to popularize any doc trine of government, by without an equal in statesmanship. political formulas are plain, even to a child's in the depositories of public trusts, was quickly made acceptable to the dominant party, and forthwith it was put into execution with a bold hand. He did not wait for vacancies to occur in the usual way, but they began to be created by him, and he it was who first taught the nation, that an event, may be made to happen; thus giving a new construction to that clause of the Constitu-tion, under which the Federal Executive is now regarded as absolute master of the tenure of public office. It was an acceptable construction, and the power of Mr. JEFFERson's popularity fastened it upon the institu-

tions of the country. Had Mr. JEFFERSON kept up the standard of official worth, in his appointments, to the used the axe for party purposes, never propoint at which Washin oron and the elder scribed men for opinion's sake. Why, they ADAMS had fixed and sustained it, all had owed their very existence and continuance been well; but unfortunately for the counin power to the use of this weapon, whose try, he lowered it, and hence spring all the evils of proscription for opinion's sake, in of from their own necks.

our humble judgment. We hold to the WASHINGTON doctrine of the necessity of perfect confidence, by the appointing power, in the depositaries of public trust, as the only guarantee of a useful and successful administration of public affairs; but, unless the standard of official excellence be kept It seems to us, that the perpetuation of power, in his party, was the grand aim of his official ife, and he knew enough of human nature, to know the influence of office, as a bond of party union. It is not his admirable formulas of the necessity of confidence in public officers, that we have ever found farlt with. They are perfectly true and just. But it is his reduction of the rule to practice, that does not meet with our approval. He desecrated the doctrine he preached with a such unction, by lowering the standard of official excellence. He prostituted it to official excellence. He prostituted it to respect to think and act as they please, politically. But the appointing power will require the confidence of its appointees will require the confidence of its appointing power will require the confidence of its appointees will require the confidence of its appointing power will require the confidence of its appointing power will require the confidence of its appointees will require the confidence of its appointees will require the confidence of its appointees.

Manyland Politics.—We notice that in the Westminster Democrat, Joseph M. Parke, Esq., is decommended as a suitable candidate for Long tree worthy of it, and Col. Althony kimmel, as a candidate for Congress, and Col. Althony kimmel, as a candidate for Congress, and Col. Althony kimmel, as a candidate for Congress, and Col. Althony kimmel, as a candidate for Congress, and Col. Althony kimmel, as a candidate for Congress, and Col. Althony kimmel, as a candidate for Congress, and Col. Althony kimmel, as a candidate for Congress, and Col. Althony kimmel, as a candidate for Congress, and Col. Althony kimmel, as a candidate for Congress, and Col. Althony kimmel, as a candidate for Congress, and Col. Althony kimmel, as a candidate for Congress, and Col. Althony kimmel, as a candidate for Congress, and Col. Althony kimmel, as a candidate for Congress, and Col. Althony kimmel, as a candidate for Congress, and Col. Althony kimmel, as a candidate for the Chief Magistr

and universally signified its approbation of the old Federal party, there was very the Constitution, as a settled form of federal little room left for Mr. Manison to practhe Constitution, as a settled form of federal little room lett for Mr. Madison to pracgovernment, but it began to be divided as
to the proper construction to be given to the
language of the written charter, even during
the administration of Washington, and this
division of opinion formed the basis, upon
which theithird Presidential election was
conducted and decided. The ascendancy
of the Federal party, whose principles of
administration of the federal Executive office
latter President openly professed to be a nolatter President openly professed to be a nohim. We should be pleased to know wherein. He told the nation beforehand, that he should and whose views of the construction of the party Chief Magistrate. But it must be Constitution, resembled more nearly those said, in honor of Manison and Munnos, him The mass of Democrats did not be which were entertained and practised by that they elevated the standard of official lieve what he said, and voted against him Gen. WASHINGTON, than did those preach- worth above what it was in Mr. JEFFER-

first time, in our republican history, was the Government committed to the care of a party, no longer the party of the Constitution, but that of a particular construction of that instrument. As the policy and views of the Administration of President Adams, inject to serve his country under Democratic described because, by avowing himself, that he would not be the President of a party, they under the president of a party, they under the Administration of President Adams, inject the country under Democratic described by the president of a party, they under the p were almost a transcript of those of the Ad- Administrations, when he came into the qualified or not to be there. They cerministration of President Washington, there was, therefore, no absolute necessity for a change of public officers, and accordingly none was made. The history of that error howe that cause that possession was made. The history of that error howe that cause that possession by the apnone was made. The history of that era pointee, demanded the possession by the ap-shows, that scarcely a single incumbent in pointee, of the highest possible official qualipointee, of the highest possible official qualifications. Proscription for opinion's sake,
was a perfect stranger to the breast of Mr.
Adams. Indeed, he did not always ask for
the confidence of his appointees, in his administration. Had he done so, he might
he would not be the President of an arty, is
he would not be the President of an arty. have been re-elected. It is said of Mr. he would not be the President of a party, is CLAY, that he once observed to Mr. ADAMS, to be understood as intending to mean, that unless you remove your opponents, they will be would not remove any Democrat or put in remove you. The sequel qualification was elevated by WASHINGTON CLAY was right, for there cannot be a doubt, be the President of the Democratic party but that much of the strength of the party To be sure it is, and yet, the Democrate no necessity, on plea for Adams to change high places of his Administration. Indeed, the personnel of his official corps. To va-such is a historical fact. The charge of the voted Union, therefore, that the younger ADAMS' course he appointed Federalists, because he administration was proscriptive, is falsified cause to murmur, nor have we heard of any cent, not to be remembered by almost every intelligent reader. This brief reference to the doctrines and

terly at variance with the truth, the attempt

belongs the merit of using the constitutional axe, as a political weapon. An intelligent public will scout the idea of such an effort, It has not force enough in it to delude even for a profitable season. It is in the face of will wait in vain, if they look for any such of tradition, of printed history, of truth itself. act on his part. In every instance of discorping fy this portion of our political history, we has appointed better officers in every par-can hardly find language strong enough to ticular. At all events, do as he may, it the Union, to make it appear, that neither who voted against him, to say, that he vid er, he saw the deep hold, that his political JACKSON, VAN BUREN, nor POLE was a doctrines had taken upon the public mind, proscriptive President. Each of them adopted the Jeffersonian formula, and executed it with such vigor and ferocity, that, if they known to be so beforehand. had been armed with the sword, they would have earned a tame equal to that of the murderous triumvirate, that changed Rome from a republic into a monarchy. The constitutional axe, in their hands, was a weapon enue. It will be seen, that it is preceded to strike down, not to build up, the ining the Constitution upon a firm basis, for, king language. In this respect, he was terests of the country. They did not use it as an instrument to dispose of incompetent, unfaithful, dishonest ficers. It was plied to get rid of com-petent, honest, and faithful officers, to lic service. We regard this law as one of make room for persons of the opposite character. It was a purely party machine, as worked by them. To advocate the interests of the party, that is, to keep it in power, by addressing to its selfishness a system o rewards, in the openly avowed division of the public offices among the most unscrupulous and efficient partisans, was the who and sole object and use of the constitutional axe. And yet in the face of these things fresh in the remembrance of almost ever boy in the nation, the metropolitan journal of the Democratic, or Jackson, Van Burer and Polk, party, has the unblushing hardi hood to assert, that those Presidents never edge their adherents would now gladly ward

The people, however, disgusted with corrupt use made of a very good constitutional weapon, originally given to the President for protecting the interests of th country, have taken the axe from the hands of the Union and its party, and placed it in

The Democrats, who voted against Gen

be the President of the whole people and

not of a party. He said, too, that he would not proscribe cit zens from a participation in the public offices, because they might differ from him in political opinion. Some Demoshim The mass of Democrats did not beal lieve what he said, and voted against himber annum, together with such sums as law are paid into the Treasury for drayage labor, and storage, and in proportion for a left formed, wherein Gen. Tayton has broken his pledges to those Democrats, who voted for him. They surely did not vote for him. They surely did not vote for him, because, by avowing himself, that he would not be the President of a party, they until the president of a party, they until the president of a party, they until the president of a party they are the president of a party they are the president of a party. proved that Mr. any Whig, is it not evident, that he would voted against him, complain as they may, the Democrats who voted for him, have no of them murmuring. They have the confidence of the Administration, if they are good and true men, just as much as though they were Whigs or members of any other practices of the old Democratic and the old party. We take it, they voted for TAYLOR, Federal parties, will serve to show, how ut- for the very purpose of helping to make President, a man, who would thoroughly purify the whole federal official corps and bring back the administration of the its original purity, by the means placed in his hands by the Constitution. Not a single pledge made before the canvass, has yet been broken, by Gen. TAYLOR, and his opponents will wait in vain, if they look for any such But, passing this bare-faced attempt to falsi- placement, so far as we are informed, he can hardly find language strong enough to ticular. At all events, do as he may, it express our contempt of the further effort of does not lie in the mouths of the Democrats, lates his pledges, unless they can bring the evidence to show, that his appointees are

not equal to those superseded, and were TREASURY CIRCULAR.
We call the attention of the reader to the law, in another column, limiting the disburseenue. It will be seen, that it is preceded by a copy of the Circular of the Commissioner of Customs, to the Collectors, proreductions of the Collection expenses may by to m be best made, without injury to the public service. We regard this law as one of those hasty legislative acts, the return of which would have done the late President much more credit, than his return of the formation of the service. much more credit, than his return of the River and Harbor Bill. It is calculated to do infinite mischief to the public interests.—

The expenses of the collection of the process of do infinite mischief to the public interests.— Year nest preceding, must be received by the collection of the revenue of the said eustom-bot dependent of the said eustom-bot dependent de limited, at a time too when the and when Mr. WALKER's warehousing system is costing the Treasury over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year. We cannot help thinking, that the originators of the measure were not actuated by any very special regards for the public interests. The special regards for the public interests. The Unit in has not answered our inquiry, whether the control of the public of the consults of the most favored nations in the United States. the Treasury or not?

It is to be expended under the President's direction, and he has directed that the work should commence with the upper rooms, (the chambers, &c.,) where the furniture is most defective. The idea is a good one, and might be carried a step further. Improvement should begin above in high quarters, and then extend below, to the inferior officers of the executive department.—Union of generating the comment of the

The Union's idea of improvement in the quarter mentioned, we have no doubt, is suggested by the painful necessity there was of such an improvement, when General

OFFICIAL

CIRCULAR. Treasury Depe

TAYLOR, 11rge, that he has broken his pledges to the Democrats, who voted for

storage," being uncertain in amount, are not ted as available resources.

It will be apparent to you that the ready co-opera-tion of all officers of the Customs will be necessary

I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

To the COLLECTOR of Customs

AN ACT

STATE DEPARTMENT

Reduction of the Expenses of Collecting the Revenue.

The last Congress enacted a law prescribing that the expenses of collecting the revenue of the General Government from Customs, shall not exwas of such an improvement, when General Taylor's immediate predecessor inhabited the Executive maisson.

We were its sole, absolute editor from the beginning. Not aling from any other pen ever appeared editorially.—[Votional Wrig. 52th vill.

With the exception of a short time in January, 1848, when our seat was temporarily and kindly occupied by Mr. Gronae Wartzerox, of this city.

This paragraph should have appeared in the above connection. We make this correction, because we desire to do no injustice to any one.

Manylako Pourter.—We notice that in the Westminer's Denormal, Joseph M. Parke, Egg., in recommended as a suitable candidate for the Chief Magistracy of Maryland. The Snow Hill Shield in noticing the fact that the Hon, John W. Crisfield declines are election to Congress from that district, says:

"There is a rumor affoat here that the Hon, Samuel Hambleton and the Hon. T. R. Lockerman, of Theory of Sontered, decline having their names used in connection with a nomination of some property of the service of the sources, will interest." The circular states that "the reconstitution of the saluting of the sources, will interest." The circular states that "the reconstitution of the saluting of the sources, will interest." The circular states that "the reconstitution of the saluting of the sources, will interest." The circular states that "the reconstitution of the saluting of the sources, will interest the source of the sources, will interest." The circular states that "the reconstitution of the saluting of the sources, will interest the source of the saluting of the public interests." The circular states that "the reconstitution of the saluting of the sources, will interest the source of the source of the sources of the sources, will interest the source of the sources of the sources

raken ill and could not finish the part.

In 1890, Mr. Cooper become manager of the Park
Theatre.

In 1810, Mr. Cooper become manager of the Park
Theatre.

In 1810, Mr. Cooper become manager of the Park
Theatre.

In 1810, Mr. Cooper went to England again, in
pursuit of novelly to sustain the Park, and brought
out that bright inninary, Geo. Frederick Cooke.

Mr. Cooper, for many years, was the lea ling notor
of the American Stage. From the beating notor
of the American Stage. From the bright gradual
mineration of the American Stage. From the bright gradual
mineration of the American Stage. From the bright gradual
for the American Stage. From the bright gradual
mineration of the American Stage.

In the Company to the profession but of the Company
and baughty to the profession, but possessed many,
but the beauties predominated. He was stem
and baughty to the profession but possessed many,
but the beauties predominated. He was stem
and baughty to the profession but possessed many
and baughty to the profession but outside the declining days were soothed and comfarted by the
fillial affection of an aniable daughter and an affectionate son-th-law. We well remember this oncedeveloped to the profession but on youthful heart
and understanding, that imparted to us culphined heart
and understanding, that imparted to us culphined heart
and understanding, that imparted to a culphined heart
and understanding, that imparted to a culphined heart
and understanding the Ungain of the grape in South Carolina. The editor says he
has the stage of the cultivation
of the grape in South Carolina. The editor says he
has the stage of the profession of the proper finish
that the company of the profession but the company of
the Charleston Courier speaks of the cultivation
of the grape in South Carolina. The editor says he
has the stage of the profession of the grape in South Carolina. The e